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To show how this was done is the second part of Mr. Pearson's study and he has made it plain that Mahone put himself at the head of a movement which some one else must have headed if he had not done so, that the plan succeeded brilliantly, though it was "readjusting", not repudiating the debt, according to Mahone. Under wise direction this leader attracted some remarkable men to his standard, John S. Wise and John E. Masséy being the ablest of them.

Readjusterism quickly became a national matter and the great Cameron-Conkling-Logan machine, which broke Blaine and indirectly led to the assassination of Garfield, reached out its hand to Mahone and Wise, the first lieutenant of the new Virginia leader. But Garfield also sent flowers to Mahone when he appeared in the senate. The party of "forward-looking men", for Pearson shows that such was the real character of the movement, were found repudiating Virginia obligations in order to get money to educate Virginia youth. And this party found favor with the leaders of the extreme "sound money" men of the North. That is, repudiation in Virginia was endorsed by the party which damned on every occasion the "fool" Greenbackers of the West.

Politics make strange bedfellows. On this score the reviewer might find a little fault with the author. For the book, while it does refer to the national bearings of his subject, does not make clear enough the entanglements and commitments of this bastard Virginia party. In the South readjusterism was Democratic, in Virginia it was progressive, and in the North it was Republican. Bitter indeed was the outcome. Mahone built a machine only less successful than the present ruling dynasty in Virginia. It was as perfect as that of Cameron in Pennsylvania which stands to this day. Yet a slip, a single slip tripped the adroit leader. He mortally offended his ablest lieutenant, Massey; and Massey deserted to the ranks of the incipient Democracy when he was refused the governorship of the state. This was the beginning of the end of Mahoneism.

There is a fairness in the book and an appreciation of the difficulties of politicians in steering the course of any given ship of state that promise well for the future writings of the author. Other studies of pivotal states, South as well as North, for this period would seem to be in order. For him who tells the story of Pennsylvania under the Camerons or of New York under Conkling there awaits a crown of honor. And the Great War has made the period so remote that one need not fear to undertake the investigation of subjects that come down to quite recent years.

Indiana as seen by Early Travelers: a Collection of Reprints from Books of Travel, Letters, and Diaries prior to 1830. Selected and edited by HARLOW LINDLEY, Director Department of Indiana History and Archives, Indiana State Library. [Indiana

Historical Collections.] (Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Commission. 1916. Pp. 596. \$1.50.)

THE extensive literature of American travel and description makes it a comparatively simple matter to depict the development of a community by gathering a series of word pictures of varying dates and arranging them in chronological order. When the selection is made with skill and the extracts are fully and carefully edited, the result should be a volume at once attractive to the casual reader and useful to the scholar. Unfortunately the present volume does not measure up to these standards. The selection is fairly satisfactory, although it seems to have been confined to material available in a single library, but the extracts themselves are practically unedited. Travellers who wrote books were fully as unreliable in the early nineteenth century as they are to-day and the collection contains many erroneous and inaccurate statements which should have been corrected by the editor. Moreover, some explanation of the numerous obscure statements and allusions would have made the work not only more useful to the scholar but more interesting to anyone who may attempt to read it. Even the brief notes about the authors, which precede each selection, display very little research. The extracts are arranged in a sort of chronological order, but no attempt seems to have been made to ascertain the actual years in which the information was gathered or the accounts written, reliance being placed apparently on the date of publication of the particular edition at hand. Among the anachronisms noted are: the narrative of Faux (1819) following that of Blane (1822); and Timothy Flint's account of a trip in 1816 placed after several narratives of 1825 and 1826.

The book opens with a selection from Hutchins's *Topographical Description*, the title of which is so abbreviated in the heading as to leave out the pertinent part, "Wabash, Illinois, Mississippi, etc." The biographical note tells something of the later career of Hutchins but fails to state that he was in the West during the years 1766 to 1770, the only date given for the extract being 1778, the year of publication. The second London edition of Imlay's *Topographical Description* furnishes the next selection, but the editor apparently was not aware of the fact that another edition had appeared the previous year, for he speaks of the work as "a very readable and somewhat valuable book for that day—1793". It is not surprising, therefore, that he repeats an error of the edition used and gives the author's first name as George instead of Gilbert. Thomas Ashe's account of the Indiana region in 1806 is presented without any warning about the unreliability of this well-known romancer. Jervis Cutler's *Topographical Description of the State of Ohio, Indiana Territory, and Louisiana* is referred to merely as "Jervasse Cutler's Book of Travels", and the pages of the selection are not given. By far the most serious blunder, however, is the printing of an extract from Hulme's well-known journal of his western tour in 1818 under the heading, "From *A Year's Residence in the United States of*

America by William Cobbett [1828] ", and accompanied by a biographical sketch of Cobbett but with no mention of the real author. Other slips might be noted, but those mentioned are sufficient to make it clear that the editorial work does not measure up to the highest standards of historical and bibliographical scholarship.

The redeeming feature of the book is the inclusion of four hitherto unpublished items. The most valuable of these consists of a series of letters written by William Pelham in 1825 and 1826 which tell of a trip down the Ohio and a visit to the New Harmony community presided over by William Owen. The journal of a trip to Fort Wayne in 1821, by Thomas Scatterwood Teas, is also a valuable contribution. Less significant are the reminiscences of Charles F. Coffin and of Victor Colin Duclos, although the latter contain another account of New Harmony.

In format the book is somewhat crude, but this defect may be explained by the fact that it is the work of the state printer. The index is of the sort one is accustomed to find in legislative journals and similar state publications. There are no maps nor illustrations. On the whole, it would seem that the rejoicing of students of western history over the fact that Indiana has at length begun a series of historical collections must be mixed with a hope that the series, if continued, will improve in quality.

Economic History of Wisconsin during the Civil War Decade. By FREDERICK MERK. [Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Studies, vol. I.] (Madison: The Society. 1916. Pp. 414. \$2.00.)

THIS genuine piece of research, first-rate in every respect, will be welcomed by students of the economic history of the United States. Seldom does a similar work show such a wide and intensive investigation into every conceivable kind of information, an achievement all the more commendable in view of the fact that the author was forced to gather his material from the scattered records of a frontier community.

His object was not primarily to throw light on the four years of the Civil War period itself and thus to contribute toward an understanding of the war crisis, but rather to trace out the various threads of development that ran through that epoch into the future.

However profoundly [says the author's preface] the Civil War affected the economic life of the State and nation, the historian who reviews it should not, it seems to me, limit his discussion to the four years in which the armies of the North and the South were clashing on the battlefield. If he does, his picture will be but a static, panoramic view, and not, as it should be, a moving film of events. My design in this volume has been to limit myself as closely as possible to the period of the Civil War. Yet when it seemed desirable I have not hesitated to range over the entire period between the two years of financial crisis, 1857 and 1873. Developments brought to a close during the war I have attempted to trace to their origin; changes begun during the war I have briefly carried either to their conclusion or to the point at which it has seemed profitable to leave them.